Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

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April 1, 1865—tf.

Select Poetry.

The following beautiful poem was written for the occasion and read by Col. CHARLES G. HALPINE, at the laying of the corner stone of the Battle Monument at Gettysburg, July 4, 1865:

As men beneath some load of grief
Or sudden joy will dumbly stand,
Finding no words to give relief—
Clear, passion-warm, complete, and brief—
To thoughts with which their souls expand;
So here to-day—these trophies nigh—
Our lips no fitting words can reach;
The hills around, the graves, the sky—
The silent poem of the eye
Surpasses all the art of speech!

To-day, a nation meets to build
A nation's trophy to the dead
Who, living, formed her sword and shield—
The arms she sadly learned to wield
When other hope of peace had fled
And not alone for those who lie
In honored graves before us blent.
Shall our proud column, broad and high,
Climb upward to the blessing sky,
But be for all a monument.

An emblem of our grief, as well
For others as for these, we raise;
For these beneath our feet who dwell,
And all who in the good cause fell
On other fields, in other frays.
To all the self-same love we bear
Which here for marbled memory strives;
No soldier for a wreath would care
Which all true comrades might not share—
Brothers in death as in their lives!

On Southern hill-sides, parched and brown,
In tangled swamp, on verdant ridge,
Where pines and broadening oaks look down,
And jasmine weaves its yellow crown,
And trumpet-creepers clothe the hedge:
Along the shores of endless sand,
Beneath the palms of Southern plains,
Sleep every where, hand locked in hand,
The brothers of the gallant band
Who here poured life through throbbing veins.

Around the closing eyes of all,
The same red glories glared and flew—
The hurrying flags, the bugle call,
The whistle of the angry ball,
The elbow-touch of comrades true!
The skirmish-fire—a spattering spray;
The snarling growl of fire by file,
The thickening fury of the fray
When opening batteries get in play,
And the lines form o'er many a mile.

The foeman's yell, our answering cheer,
Red flashes through the gathering smoke,
Swift orders, resonant and clear,
Blithe cries from comrades tried and dear,
The shell-scream and the sabre-stroke;
The rolling fire from left to right,
From right to left, we hear it swell;
The headlong charges swift and bright,
The thickening tumult of the fight
And bursting thunders of the shell.

Now denser, deadlier grows the strife
And here we yield, and there we gain;
The air with hurtling missiles rife,
Volley for volley, life for life—
No time to heed the cries of pain!
Panting as up the hills we charge,
Or down them as we broken roll,
Life never felt so high, so large,
And never o'er so wide a marge
In triumph swept the kindling soul.

New raptures waken in the breast
Amid this hell of scene and sound;
The barking batteries never rest,
And broken foot by horsemen pressed,
Still stubbornly contest their ground.
Fresh waves of battle rolling in
To take the place of shattered waves;
Torn lines that grow more bent and thin—
A blinding cloud, a maddening din—
'Twas thus were filled these very graves!

* * * * * *

Night falls at length with pitying veil—
A moonlight silence deep and fresh;
These upturned faces, stained and pale,
Vainly the chill night dews assail—
For colder than the dews their flesh!
And flickering far through brush and wood
Go searching-parties, torch in hand—
"Seize if you can some rest and food,
At dawn the fight will be renewed,
Sleep on your arms!" the hushed command.

They talk in whispers as they lie
In lines—these rough and weary men;
"Dead or but wounded?" then a sigh;
"No coffee either!" "Guess we'll try
To get those two guns back again."
"We've five flags to their one! oho!"
"That bridge—'twas hot there as we passed!"
"The Colonel dead! It can't be so;
Wounded and badly—that I know:
But he kept saddle to the last."

"Be sure to send it if I fall—"
"Any tobacco? Bill have you?"
"A brown-haired, blue-eyed, laughing doll—"
"Good night, boys, and God keep you all!"
"What! sound asleep? Guess I'll sleep too."
"Yes, just about this hour they pray
For Dad—." "Stop talking! pass the word!"
And soon as quiet as the clay
Which thousands will but be next day
The long-drawn sighs of sleep are heard.

* * * * * *

Oh, men! to whom this sketch, though rude,
Calls back some scene of pain and pride;
Oh, widow! hugging close your brood,
Oh, wife! with happiness renewed,
Since he again is at your side;
This trophy that to-day we raise
Should be a monument for all;
And on its sides no niggard phrase
Confine a generous nation's praise
To those who here have chanced to fall.

But let us all to-day combine
Still other monuments to raise;
Here for the Dead we build a shrine;
And now to those who, crippled, pine
Let us give hope of happier days!
Let homes for these sad wrecks of war
Through all the land with speed arise;
Tongues cry from every gaping scar,
"Let not our brother's tomb debar
The wounded living from your eyes."

A noble day, a deed as good,
A noble scene in which 'tis done,
The Birthday of our Nationhood;
And here again the Nation stood
On this same day—its life renewed!
A bloom of banners in the air,
A double calm of sky and soul;
Triumphal chant and bugle blare,
And green fields, spreading bright and fair,
While heavenward our Hosannas roll.

Hosannas for a land redeemed,
The bayonet sheathed, the cannon dumb;
Passed, as some horror we have dreamed,
The fiery meteors that here streamed,
Threatening within our homes to come!
Again our banner floats abroad,
Gone the one stain that on it fell—
And, bettered by his chastening rod,
With streaming eyes uplift to God
We say, "He doeth all things well."

Miscellaneous.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

Within two or three months we have had about as many letters requesting the discontinuance of the *Recorder*, on the ground that it had ceased to satisfy the religious wants of the writers. In all of them the complaint was that the paper meddled with politics, and did not confine itself, as it should, exclusively to religious themes. In two cases the animus was sufficiently plain. One of the writers spoke of our sacrificing to "the Moloch of abolition;" and the other considered our expressions of gratitude to God, on the taking of Richmond, as an unchristian exultation in bloodshed, and in triumph over suffering brethren. The other, in its form at least, was the expression of a desire to meet in a religious paper with only topics pertaining to the divine life—with sweet hymns, and passages of scriptural exposition, and practical experience. The two former, while professing to crave a higher tone of piety in the paper, were written in a spirit which showed that they *did* need some stronger and more effective religious influence to be exerted upon the character of those who wrote them than had hitherto been done. The latter seemed to be wholly honest and sincere. These communications gave rise to some thoughts and feelings which we proceed to express.

The hypocrisy of the former was so gross as to be disgusting. Unchristian to thank God for the capture of Richmond! Joy in the emancipation of a race from bondage, a sacrifice to the Moloch of abolition! And this sympathy for slavery and rebellion veiling itself under the pretence of a higher style of piety, which could not tolerate mundane themes in a religious journal, but craved that which was more spiritual and experimental! How unmanly! How sneaking! How pitiful! The veil was too thin. The animus shone through as brightly as burnished copper through thin gauze. If these men had said: "We drop your paper because we sympathize with the rebellion and slavery, and you do not; we think that the religion of Christ sanctions the latter, and that the former is to be vindicated on moral and political grounds"—there would have been candor and honesty in the proceeding. But to read us homilies on the sin of meddling with politics in connection with such unmistakable indications of what was the real ground of objection to the paper, was as unskilful as it was gross hypocrisy.

It is sufficiently humiliating that we should have had this style of thinking and feeling in the free States at any time—but that it should linger even now among us is deplorable. That any one can *now* write about "the Moloch of abolition," and *now* sympathize with or apologize for the spirit in which this rebellion originated, is passing strange. That the old way of calling vindications of slavery *religious* and confutations of it *political*—that the old infidel spirit which considers the state not divine, but human, and obedience to it not a matter of religious obligation, but of expediency and of interest, should have outlived the tremendous demonstrations of the last four years is indeed wonderful—but it is true. Dr. Seabury and Bishop Hopkins may write Bible vindications of slavery, and that is legitimate *Christian exposition;* but when Dr. Goodwin answers it in a book on exegetical grounds, and Phillips Brooks shatter it from the pulpit by the simple everlasting principles of the gospel that is *politics!* When one cants upon the horrors of war and the evils of fraternal strife—meaning thereby a lamentation because our Southern brethren were not permitted without molestation, to seize the Government, and extend slavery over all the land—that is pious reflection, even if it appears in a secular journal; but if one denounces treason, and thanks God for triumph over it, that is meddling with politics. But enough—this mean hypocrisy is not worth the words which we have bestowed upon it.

But there is another sort of feeling on this subject which we think is mistaken, but which is entitled to respect. A pious and earnest heart, which loves the Saviour, and is weary of the sorrows and commotions of the time, would have all reference to them excluded from the religious journal. It seems to regard our national affairs, however they may be treated or contemplated, as essentially secular topics. They persist in calling them *politics*, and all writing and preaching about them, *political*. They would like to see the *Recorder* filled with just such matter as it would be if there had been no rebellion, no war, no Christian, and no Sanitary Commissions. They would have religion applied only to Church life, and individual Christian life, quite apart from all other life. The thing is impossible. The war has opened new fields, created new duties, thrown Christian life itself into new channels. The true idea of Christian life is that it should throw its influence into all the activities of the time, whatever they may be, and penetrate them all, and turn them all to holy uses. Nothing is secular but that into which men put secularity. The State is not secular in itself, and will become so only when the pulpit and the press abandon it wholly to worldly and unholy hands. The expectation that a religious journal, whose high and special function, it is to look at all things that transpire in the world, in a religians light, and to show the duties and relations to them of Christians and the Church, should ignore the sublime and awful transactions that are going on in our country, and limit itself "to sweet devotional poetry" and "precious, experimental and spiritual extracts," is puerile and preposterous. Assuredly, while we hold the editorial pen, we shall wield it with all the vigor that we possess, in vindication of Christian ethics, in their application alike to States, and families, and to individuals. Assuredly no evasive apologist for slavery and rebellion shall stay our hand, by raising the cry of "*politics!*" or even by the terrifying message—"*Stop my paper!*"

Most earnestly do we recognize, and desire to fulfil the function of ministering to the divine life in our readers' hearts, as the most solemn duty and the highest privilege of the religious press. But a religious newspaper is not a manual of devotion. It is to teach the truth and expose error. It is to be a guide in public opinion in all matters where practical life involves religious principle. If its friends concur with its enemies in the effort to keep it from exercising a moral and religious influence in the field of political life, and succeed in the attempt, then they will change journals into little periodical books, which will not, perhaps, create dissatisfaction among their patrons—if they shall have any—and will be perfectly satisfactory to all those advocates of prescriptive wrongs, who now hate their testimony and fear their power.—*Episcopal Record.*

THERE is a man out west who claims to cure disease by laying on hands. That is nothing marvelous. We have ourself, says the editor of the Bangor Whig, when young been cured of moral obliquities by the laying on of the parental hand—severely.

A PIECE OF HISTORY.

The Peace Conference at Hampton Roads.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle and Sentinel* has published a detailed account of the conference held off Fortress Monroe last January, between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on one side, and the three rebel commissioners on the other. There seems good internal and other evidence for believing that this statement was prepared at the instance of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, who is cited as authority by the paper. An inside view of the affair, which has been constantly misrepresented and enveloped in mystery, the article is an exceedingly interesting one.

Mr. Stephens says that:—

"Mr. Davis sent for him to communicate the information that Mr. Blair desired a conference between the authorities of the United States and the Southern States upon the subject of peace, and his advice was asked. He promptly replied that if Mr. Blair spoke by authority of President Lincoln, he most earnestly advised the conference, but that, as the terms of peace, if favorable to the South, would awaken angry debate from the radical men of the North, and a failure to get terms but dishearten our own people, he recommended, first, that the strictest secrecy be used; second, that the parties to the conference be President Lincoln and Mr. Davis, and that Generals Grant and Lee be the only ones to even know of the meeting."

This advice was disregarded, however, and the committee of three was appointed. Mr. Stephens gives an account of the interview mainly like that given to the public by the Union authorities. The following incident of the conference has not got into print before:—

"Mr. Hunter insisted that the recognition of Davis's power to make a treaty was the first and indispensable step to peace, and referring to the correspondence between King Charles the First and his Parliament as a reliable precedent of a constitutional ruler treating with rebels.

"Mr. Lincoln's face then wore that indescribable expression which generally preceded his hardest hits, and he remarked: 'Upon questions of history I must refer you to Mr. Seward, for he is posted in such things, and I don't propose to be bright. My only distinct recollection of the matter, is, that Charles lost his head.' That settled Mr. Hunter for a while."

"During the interview it appears that Hunter declared that he had never entertained any fears for his person or life from so mild a government as that of the United States. To which Mr. Lincoln retorted, that he also had felt easy as to the rebels, but not always so easy about the lamp-posts around Washington city—a hint that he had already done more favors for the rebels than was exactly popular with the radical men of his own party.

"The amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery was discussed. Mr. Lincoln suggested that there was a question as to the right of the insurgent states to return at once and claim a right to vote upon the amendment, to which the concurrence of two-thirds of the States was required.

"He stated that it would be desirable to have the institution of slavery abolished by the consent of the people as soon as possible—he hoped within six years. He also stated that four hundred millions of dollars might be offered as a compensation to the owners, and remarked, 'You would be surprised were I to give you the names of those who favor that.'

"Mr. Hunter said something about the inhumanity of leaving so many poor old negroes and young children destitute by encouraging the able-bodied negroes to run away, and asked, what are they—the helpless—to do?

"Mr. Lincoln said that reminded him of an old friend in Illinois, who had a crop of potatoes and did not want to dig them. So he told a neighbor that he would turn in his hogs, and let them dig them for themselves. 'But,' said the neighbor, 'the frost will soon be in the ground, and when the soil is hard frozen, what will they do then?' To which the worthy farmer replied, 'Let 'em root!'

"Mr. Stephens said he supposed that was the origin of 'Root, Hog, or Die,' and a fair indication of the future of the negroes.

"Mr. Stephens came home," says the Chronicle, "with a new cause of sorrow, and those who said he talked of coming home to make war speeches and denounce the terms offered simply lied. Before Mr. Lincoln's death he thought he was doing a favor to him not to include that offer of four hundred millions in gold for the Southern slaves, in the published report, for it would be used to the injury of Mr. Lincoln by those of his enemies who would talk about taxation and the debt."

"Mr. Stephens has frequently expressed no apprehensions should the fortunes of war throw him into the hands of Mr. Lincoln, and said he would not get out of the way of a raid were it not for appearances, on account of the office he held. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln as an old friend who had generally voted with him in Congress, and who had a good heart and fine mind, and was undoubtedly honest."

THE CANADA CONSPIRACY.

The testimony which was first taken in the assassination case has now been published. It is astounding. It establishes the complicity of Davis and his Canada agents in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and entirely justifies the proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the chief conspirators. The plot of these wretches was much more extensive, however, than the murder of the heads of the Government. It included burning the city of New York, cutting the Croton dam, and poisoning the Croton water. These men who, in their ferocious effort to overthrow the Government, were slaying thousands of loyal men in battle, were meaning also to massacre the wives and children of these men at home. They claimed to be "gentlemen," to be "chivalrous," to be honorable." Gentlemen assassins! Chivalric poisoners! Honorable incendiaries! It was not enough to starve and freeze their hapless Union captives until they died, or went mad, or sunk into idiocy. They must heap infamy upon infamy. They must teach crimes deeper devilishness, and barbarity, a more fiendish ferocity.

All these things were done in the interest of slavery. To maintain slavery they rose in arms against the Government. To save slavery they starved our brave boys in prison. To revenge slavery they murdered Mr. Lincoln, and intended to poison the people of New York. It was slavery that made them first rebels and then assassins. For slavery imbrutes the master more than the slave, and its most repulsive product is the cruelty thinly veneered with courtesy, and called the "high-toned Southern gentility."

We hope the readers of these startling disclosures will not forget that Jacob Thompson, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Clement C. Clay, and the rest, who staid securely in Canada, and hired other and braver men to execute their villanies, have always professed to be "democrats" and friends of the people! Friends of what people? Of the hardworking people who live by their daily labor? Oh no! Those they meant to poison if they could, and infect with yellow fever. The people who buy and sell other people were those of whom they were friends, and to whom they themselves belonged.

Is there a man so blind that he does not see that the system which was the object of all the interest and efforts of those leaders was destructive of the rights of every poor man in the land? Injustice to any great mass of laboring men anywhere in a country, is injustice to all the laboring men in it. There is no plainer principle in human experience; and yet the party to which these men belonged were constantly telling the poor working men at the North that it was for their interest to have the colord race held as slaves at the South. They can see now how much it was for their interest. These men took part in all elections, and because they were defeated rebelled. They gave the country the alternative either to be destroyed or to fight. The country chose the honorable course. It defended its life, and these men, by the war into which they forced the country, have laid upon it an everlasting sorrow and an enormous debt. Every cent of increased taxation this country owes to the chiefs of the rebellion, to the men whose chivalry chooses hunger, cold, poison, infected rags, and the murderer's pistol, as weapons of their "honorable" warfare. And until their spirit—the same old spirit which controlled them when they were conspicuous in our politics—is cast out, the peace of this nation will be imperilled.—*Staten Island Union.*

FREE DISCUSSION.

It was a great mistake that we ever gave up the right of free speech and free discussion in the South—but it will be a still greater mistake if we do not now, at once resume it. The tyranny over opinion which the slaveholders so long exercised in the Southern States, forced Northern men into a habit of saying that in the free States which they were not permitted to say in the South. That is a habit we must get rid of as quickly as possible; and just now is a favorable opportunity to assert the right of free discussion in every Southern State.

If we want public sentiments in those States to be turned in the right direction, our ablest speakers and writers must address the Southern people—not from a distance, but face to face. The New York paper or Boston speaker reaches, at the best, only the few at the South who do not need light, but are confirmed lovers of darkness. The Southern masses need enlightenment, and they will not get it in this generation if they are left to themselves, or worse yet, to the planters.

There should be, within ninety days, an able anti-slavery and loyal press in every considerable Southern city and centre; and there ought to be immediately formed an association to send eloquent lecturers through every part of the South, to address masses of the people upon the questions which are of equal importance to them and to us, and to demonstrate to them the wisdom of equal rights, and the folly and mischief of discriminating arbitrarily against any man on account of the color of his face. That is the speediest and the cheapest way to pacify the Southern people, to win them to right ways, to set the wheels of the local governments going in the right direction.

Let no one say this is impossible; that such speakers would not be safe. President Johnson is a lover of free speech; he has known what it is to have this right denied, and to see false doctrines choked down the throats of a people, and the exponents of right crushed down. He will support free discussion everywhere in the Union; and it would be a singular thing indeed, if a loyal man could not speak as freely in any Southern State as Mr. John Mitchell in New York. If it is necessary to guard a loyal speaker with a military force in the South, this ought to be done and will be done; for the Southern people must learn—if they do not know it by this time—that every man has a right to speak, and that the remedy for those who do not like a speaker's sentiments is not to listen to him. But we do not fear that any able loyal speaker will lack an audience in any part of the south.

It is asserted by those who oppose negro suffrage, that the Southern whites are opposed to it. Take away this argument, and no one in the North will be so foolish as to offer opposition to the measure. We do not know what is the real opinion of the majority of the Southern whites on the subject. We doubt if any one does. We do know many Southern men who are strongly in favor of negro suffrage, and many others who desire to make all men voters in their States who can read, be they white or black. But we believe it possible, with proper and judicious efforts, such as we have spoken of above, to set the majority of the Southern people right upon this important question in a very short time. And in any effort for this purpose, we have this in our favor, that the loyal whites in every Southern State will favor general suffrage, perforce, to save themselves from falling under the control of their old and bitter enemies, the rebel leaders.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

WAS IT EVER PARALLELED?

The year we are now pushing through, this eighteen hundred and sixty-five, stands out in grand, bold relief from all its predecessors, a Star of the first magnitude in Time's constellation.

It saw the end of the imperious Slaveholder's Rebellion.

It saw the end of American Slavery.

Its earliest flowers covered the bier of a nation's murdered Hero.

The sun and showers of its young months freshen the green grass over the martyr's grave.

Its Spring time witnessed the grandest funeral pageant that ever honored the dead, or graced the living.

It saw a nation, Thirty millions strong, drop scalding tears of sorrow on the tomb of their slain Chief.

It saw the murderer's dishonered corpse sunk in an unknown place, ere the victim reached his grave.

It saw a procession of grief struck mourners two thousand miles in length.

It saw the Great Dead carried to his home by a Nation, in whose Funeral Train cities were pall-bearers, military chieftains the corpse watchers, high civic functionaries guardians of his Bier, great Imperial States chief mourners, millions of uncovered heads bowed in tearful grief as the mighty cortege wound its solemn march under the sun-light of day and the torch-light of night, from the scene of active duty, to the quiet rest of an honest man's grave.

It saw millions of a down trodden race lifted to dignities and responsibilities of humanity.

It saw those millions bowed down, and their heads bent with grief as sorrowing as children feel at a father's grave.

It saw Villages clothed in mourning, Towns draped in Death's ensigns, great Cities suspend their traffic, the busy marts of commerce hushed with the awe, while the silence of living Death covered with costly bages of woe, and the homes of the poor draped in the more simple and eloquent symbols of a People's sorrow.

It heard holy ministers of Christ's Gospel speak words of peace for the murdered Dead, and comforting condolence for the living.

It heard the heart prayer of sincere millions for the rest of the departed, and that his death might not leave the nation in the utter darkness of desolation.

It heard a nation of mourners chant solemn dirges in accord with organ peals and the thunder of artillery, over the passing body of the nation's martyr.

If respectful, manifest sorrow for the dead, be any proof of civilization, then did Sixty-five witness a greater and more perfect civilization than any other child of Father Time.

As the days of Sixty-five rolled into weeks and the weeks wheeled into months, the muredian of the year saw the people of other lands meet in sorrow for the stricken nation, heard their grief utterances, saw their Anmointed Rulers bow their heads in awe of sorrowing sympathy and for once a child of Time saw

"A world in tears."

Sixty-five saw in the mourned one the incarnation of Freedom-loving, Liberty-practicing people, this impersonation of capabilities and possibilities of Institutions based on the voice of men echoing the voices of God in the recognition of human rights and manly duties, the Emancipator of a Race, and the Guarantor of their Liberties.

It saw in the "deep damnation his taking off" the possibilities and capabilities of the barbaric system which the GREAT MARTYR had, with a pen mightier than a conquerer's sword, condemned to utter destruction.

It saw the world old conflict between Liberty and Slavery and in favor of Liberty regulated by Law, of Justice founded on Humanity, of Civilization based on Right.

Was it ever paralleled?

SINCLAIR TOUSLEY.

CHECKING PRESPIRATION.

Edward Everett, the finished scholar, the accomplished diplomist, the orator, the statesman, the patriot, became overheated in testifying in a court room, on Monday morning, went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, sat in a draft of air until his turn came to speak; "but my hands and feet were ice, my lungs on fire. In this condition, I had to and spend three hours in the court room." He died in less than a week from this check ing of the perspiration. It was enough to kill any man.

Professor Mitchell, the gallant soldier, and the most eloquent astronomical lecturer that has ever lived, while in a state of prespiration in yellow fever, the certain sign of recovery, left his bed; went into another room became chilled in a moment, and died the same night.

If while perspiring, or while something warmer than usual, from exercise or a heated room, there is a sudden exposure in stillness, to a still, cold air, or to a raw, damp atmosphere, or to a draft, whether at an open window or door, or street corner, an inevitable result is a violent and instantaneous closing of the pores of the skin by which waste and impure matters, which were making their way out of the system, are compelled to seek an exit through some other channel, and break through some weaker part, not the natural one, and harm to that part is the result. The idea is presented by saying that the cold is settled in that part. To illustrate.

A lady was about getting into a small boat to cross the Delaware; but wishing first to get an orange at a fruit stand, she ran up the bank of the river, and on her return to the boat found herself much heated, for it was summer; but there was a little wind on the water, and the clothing soon felt cold to her. The next morning she had a severe cold, which settled on her lungs, and within a year she died of consumption.

A stout, strong man working in a garden in May. Feeling a little tired about noon, he sat down in the shade of the house and fell asleep. He waked up chilly. Inflammation of the lungs followed, ending, after two years of great suffering, in consumption. On opening his chest, there was such an extensive decay that the yellow matter was scooped out by the cupful.

Multitudes of women lose health and life every year, in one of two ways: by busying themselves in a warm kitchen until weary, and then throwing themselves on a bed or sofa without covering, and perhaps in a room without fire; or by removing the outer clothing, and perhaps changing the dress for a more common one, as soon as they enter the house after a walk or a shopping. The rule should be invariably to get at once to a warm room and keep on all the cloathing at least for five or ten minutes, until the forhead is perfectly dry. In all weathers, if you have to walk or ride on any occasion do the riding first.

MEN FIND THEIR OWN LEVEL.

The flattery with which our assembled working classes are apt to be served, undoubtedly contributes to keep many content to make no higher attainments. If they are not received with open arms by the educated and refined, they attribute it to their occupation, not to themselves; to the unreasonable pride and prejudice of others, not to their own deficiency. But water is not the only thing that will find its own level. Genius, wit, learning, ignorance, coarseness, are each attracted to its like. Two painters were overheard talking in the room where they were at work. 'Lord!' said one, 'I knowed him well when he was a boy. Used to live with his gran'ther next door to us.—Poor as Job's turkey, but ain't seen him since, till I hearn him in —— hall, t'other night. Don't suppose he would come anigh me now with a ten font pole. Them kind of folks have short memories, ha! ha! Can't tell who a poor working-man is nohow.'

No, no, good friend, but it is not poverty. To say that it is, is only a way you have of flattering your self-love. For, if you watch those who frequent your friend's house, you find many a one who lives in lodgings, with the commonest two-ply carpets, cane seat chairs, and one warm room; while you have a comfortable house of your own, with very likely tapestry and velvet in your parlor, and register all about. No sir, it is not because you are poor, nor because you work, for he is as hard a worker as you, though, perhaps, not so long at it, but because—begging your pardon—you are vulgar, and ignorant; because you sit down in your sitting room at home with your coat off, and hat on, and smoke your pipe,—because you plunge your own knife into the butter, and your own fork into the toast, having used both in your eating with equal freedom, because your voice is loud, your tongue swaggering, and your grammar hideous; because, in short, your two paths from the old school house diverged; his led upward, yours did not; and the fault is *not his*, you both chose. He chose to cultivate his powers, you chose not to do so. Call things by their right names. —*Gail Hamilton.*

THE CULTURE OF FISHES.

The cultivation of fishes is attracting much attention, and deservedly, in not only this, but in many European countries, as a means of increasing the amount of food for the million at a low figure. A few years since nobody thought of breeding fishes, and now nearly the whole world is talking about it. The culture of fishes owes its origin to a humble but very intelligent man, John Remy, a French fisherman, an uneducated man, without any instructor, adviser or patron, who succeeded by dint of penetration and perseverance in conducting the problem of raising fishes to an almost complete solution. M. Milne Edwards, in a report on this science to the Academy of science, declares that Remy, with his co-laborer, Gehin, has the merit of having "created a new industry in France;" Mr. Geoffrey St. Hilaire, the great naturalist, did not hesitate to pronounce the humble fisherman of the Vosges, one of the "benefactors of his country." Yet this man, who had created a new industry and became one of the benefactors of France, died in a condition bordering on destitution, leaving a widow, four daughters and two sons unprovided for. But be it said to the credit of the French, immediately after his death a subscription for their relief was opened, and the wants of the family provided for.

Some time since attention was directed to this branch of science by a paper from the United States Patent Office, wherein it suggested that many new varieties of fishes might easily be introduced into the waters of this country, by means of transferring the spawn from one locality to another The mullet of the Garonne, and also the sardine might be valuable in the Potomac, or rivers alike to it. The golden carp, now tolerably abundant in the Hudson, was accidently introduced by the breaking away of a dam. After the opening of communication between the Hudson and Lake Erie, eels and other fishes, previously unknown to the waters of the Lake, made their appearance there, and at this time exist in abundance. It has been suggested, and the suggestion is worthy of thought and action, that officers of the navy, employed in service upon foreign coasts, might receive instructions from the department to collect varieties of foreign fish.

Fishes are among the most bountiful provisions of Providence for our support; they require no feeding, they multiply spontaneously, they are highly nutritious, and possess a variety of flavor. How deep a debt of gratitude do we owe for the nutritious blue fish and bass, and the Yankee for the institution of the cod fish. They are not only transmutable into bone and muscle, but the occupation of catching them is alike profitable, pleasant and healthy. We have an especial regard for the mackerel, also, and never see a pink-sterned schooner on a cruising ground without a thrill of respect. And what would life be worth without oysters and clams? And does not the mouth water at the very mention of trout? No one has ever drawn from its native element one of these delicious fish, with "a line as delicate as the finest hair from the tresses of a mountain sylph," can forget the enthusiasm with which he beheld the silver rain falling from the spotted back of his glittering victim, as he waved it from the uplifted rod. Talk of the ambrosia of the Olympian deities—talk of ortolians and perigord pies—why, they are poor and tasteless in comparison to a trout fresh caught in a silver stream of the granite hills! Let then every exertion conducive to the cultivation of fishes be made by all means. We cannot have too many varieties in our abounding waters.—*N. Y. Times.*

NATURAL HISTORY—THE COPPERHEAD.

This curious animal is a native of North America, and is found in all parts of the Union, as well as in New Jersey, Swanzey and Marlow. Large numbers have also emigrated to Canada where they thrive very well, notwithstanding the contempt in which they are held by the inhabitants. Specimens have been senn in Europe, but they are probably carried thither by nobles for curiosities. The copperhead as it now exists is of recent origin, being a hybrid produced by a 'cross' between a Southern rebel and a Northern dough-face, but animals of the same *genius* have existed in all ages of the world, and Agassiz is said to have discovered petrified remains of one in the formation of the Saurian period.

From its form and talent of mimicry it has been supposed by some to belong to the monkey tribe, but this has been zealously opposed by the friends of the latter as being disparaging to the monkey. In form it very much resembles the human species. The male is from five to six feet in height, generally of dirt color, and when none have been cut off to avoid the draft, has five toes and five claws at the extremity of each fore paw or arm It is blustering and frothy, but cowardly.

The female is smaller, but vicious and savage. She generally has rings in her ears, and beard on her upper lip. Her bite is poisonous and deadly. We have heard of no instance in which one has been successfully tamed.

The copperhead is naturally a clumsy animal, but when nearly cornered by an opponent, it leaps from position to position with wonderful agility. It is generally a biped, but just before election it becomes a centipede. It feeds upon offal and the bodies of dead patriots, which accounts for its joy when the Union armies have been defeated and large numbers of soldiers slain. Some attempts have been made to make use of the copperhead in the present war, but though it will travel northward, (towards Canada) no means have been found to induce him southward, which is probably owing to the fear of the negro. But next to the dog, the male copperhead is probably the most intelligent of the animal creation. He can be taught to chop wood, chew tobacco, and even vote and hold office.

ADVICE TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—Keep good company

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG,
Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.
TREASURER,
Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.
POOR DIRECTORS,
JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry.
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.
AUDITOR,
JAMES ALLISON, Napier.
CORONER,
Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

A PROMPT EXECUTIVE.

The findings and sentences of the Military Commission in the cases of Harold, Payne, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt, were approved by the President on the 5th inst., and the order was immediately issued for their execution to take place on the 7th, which was strictly enforced by Gen. Hancock. This display of promptness on the part of the executive meets with the full approbation of the loyal public. He waited for no maudlin, sentimental sympathy to be raised in behalf of the criminals, but at once ordered the stern decrees of justice to be executed. Short as the time was between the sentence and the execution an effort was made to obtain a commutation of Mrs. Surratt's sentence, by a sentimental appeal to the President's sympathies. But he well understands that mercy to a few desperate assassins may be cruelty to many innocent and peaceful citizens. There will doubtless be a cry, raised by sympathizers with traitors and assassins, against so prompt an execution of the criminals, but it will be those only, who at heart rejoiced over the assassination of the President. Such promptness doubtless causes considerable quaking among a set of worthies whose cases are not yet disposed of, most prominent among which stands the petticoat hero, Davis. If the same promptness is displayed in his case as soon as he is tried and convicted of treason it will certainly meet with the hearty approval of all lovers of law and order.

SOMETHING TO BOAST OF.

At the breaking out of the war, we placed the stars and stripes upon our office before any Abolitionist in Bedford thought of showing his colors and it floated there until wind and weather tore it to atoms.—*Bedford Gazette.*

Now according to our recollection, that flag was put up about the time the famous Bucktails were here, and the circumstances were these:—On account of the treasonable articles appearing in the *Gazette* at that time the soldiers determined to demolish the *Gazette* office, editor and all. While in mortal fear for the safety of his precious carcass the editor managed to put up the flag, and through the intercessions of loyal citizens, that traitorous sheet and its craven editor were spared. Now with brazen face and blatant tongue he claims credit for what (though the only deed he ever performed bearing the appearance of loyalty) he did only through fear for his personal safety. We have often heard of making a virtue of necessity, but this is the first instance on record of claiming merit, for a deed performed under durance and against one's will. It has come to a pretty tight pass when they claim credit for such performances. Couldn't the *Gazette* make more out of the nigger?

NEGRO EQUALITY.--PRECEPT vs. PRACTICE.

The Copperheads who have lately become so fond of the society of the men who wear Uncle Sam's livery of blue, are blatant upon the subject of Negro Equality and are unceasing in the deprecation of the elevation of the negro. These fellows forget that they undertook less than a year ago to put, these same soldiers, they are now plying with every species of flattery, on a level with the negro by depriving him of the right of suffrage. Soldiers remember, that the men who love you so now and have such a dreadful terror of negro voting, themselves voted *en masse* to put you down to the level of the negro less than a year ago. When they come to you with their preaching, point them to their practice.

COPS BEWARE.

What was once known as the Democratic party in Ohio has been completely split on the state sovereignty and other pro-slavery ideas.

The New York *Daily News* has come out squarely in favor of negro suffrage. What an interesting time there will be when the members of this happy family get each other by the ears, about negro suffrage and state sovereignty. Alas! how are the mighty fallen! Who could have thought they would come to this so soon?

CAPT. O. W. HORTON.

In noticing the Celebration in last week's paper, we unintentionally omitted to mention that Capt. Horton was one of the Marshals of the day. We cheerfully make the correction. The Captain has proved himself to be one of our bravest and most patriotic officers, and now at the end of the conflict, we cheerfully welcome him to the peaceful shades of private life.

THE New York *Dailg News*, the leading Copperhead paper in the country, is out in favor of negro suffrage. Ben. Wood snuffs as he thinks, a chance to get the negro vote for his party. It is not improbable that the Copperhead office seekers in this County will yet become fulsome eulogists of the negroes to secure their votes. Their prominent principle is, office first, last and all the time.—*Ex.*

THE Copperhead and murder party are losing a number of their leaders. Four were hung the other day at Washington. No wonder the honest voters are leaving that party by thousands. They say they cannot stand the "murder party" any longer.—*Ex.*

THE Globe Oil Works at Pittsburg were destroyed by fire on Monday. Damages $30,000.

SPEECH OF WINTER DAVIS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

At the celebration of the 4th at Chicago, the Hon. Henry Winter Davis war the orator of the day. He discussed the various questions involved in the terrible events of the past four years, Slavery, State Sovereignty, secession, reconstruction, republican governments in States, and the right of suffrage. He certainly argues the question vigorously and boldly; and we invite special attention to his closing suggestion.

"No State Government has ever been recognized which ostracised a majority or any great mass of the people. When slavery existed, slaves were merged in the use of the master. But the right of the State to ostracise a great mass of free negroes has never been recognized. They were a handfull everywhere but in Maryland—and there they voted with the whites on the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. If this precedent be set now, it is for the first time to be set. When negroes become free they become a part of the people of the nation; and to ostracise them is to sanction a principle fatal to American free Government.

In South Carolina there are twice as many negroes as whites; in Mississippi there are more negroes than whites; in Alabama, in Louisiana and in Georgia they are nearly equal. They are now in sufficient numbers at the South to control any election. "They will vote with their masters"—insidnous gentlemen tell us—then at least let their masters be under the necessity of touching their hats to them to get their votes. [Laughter and applause.] "They are not intelligent enough to vote,"—another says. They know, fellow-citizens, a grey uniform from a blue one. [Applause.] They know a Yankee from their masters. [Applause.] They have fought well under Yankee leadership; may be they can vote as intelligently under Yankee leadership. [Continued applause.] They are not spread in equal masses over the Southern country, but they are congregated in particular districts that border the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mississippi, and are in immense majorities in fully one-third of the Congressional Districts of the South. They can break the terrible unity of the Southern vote that plunged us into the rebellion. Men who are not capable of understanding considerations like these had better go and whine about negro votes. I have seen about as much of negroes as any of you, have lived as near them, and suppose I have as much prejudice toward them as any of you; but to talk of this after we have had to call them to our aid in putting down this rebellion is either drivelling folly or infinite meanness. [Applause.] If you did not wish to have the negro hereafter to enjoy the rights of a man, why did you bury him on the battle field? [Applause.] You white men of Illinois, why did you not have the quota of your State increased so that the negro should not be needed? [Applause.] We, of Maryland, carried emancipation by going to the poor white men in the southern portion of the State and showed them that the negro could relieve them from military service. They did not stop to discuss his right to political privileges then. If he is their and your equal on the battle field, in the service of the country, he is, and should be, at the ballot-box, [applause,] and if he is not your equal on the battle-field, then you have cheated the United States, to the injury of the national cause to save yourselves from service. [Renewed applause.] There is nothing in President Johnson's proclamation which assumes to conclude the judgment of the present Congress of the United States or the recognition of State governments in the rebel States. He may have more confidence in the white people of the South than I have—he may have desired to give them a opportunity of refuting every slander and sibboleth regarding their loyalty. He might have a hope that when they should be called upon to vote on their constitutions under his proclamation, to be ready to present them to Congress in the form of petitions, for they would be nothing else, that seeing the signs of the times and what justice and humanity require, or rather what the long-headed people of the North will naturally suppose their safety requires, they may incorporate universal suffrage as the basis of their constitutions. I shall rejoice with him if that result shall come about, but I am far from expecting it. I will now believe until I learn the contrary, that that was his purpose. I will not believe the declaration of any person who says he is opposed to it. He knows that the only authority that can recognize State governments at the South is the Congress which admits their Representatives and Senators, that it must judge of the republicanism of their form of Government. I turn to them with some doubt, but with earnest hopes, and I appeal to them to be ready for any emergency, to be caught by no snare, to yield to no solicitations, not to take any man's declaration as to the safety of trusting the whole mass of the rebels of the South with the control of the Southern States, but to remember that a revolutionary minority will throw almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of legislation; that the minority of the Southern delegations, joined with interested and discontented men from the North may clog and even arrest the wheels of government on any bill; that they can organize a powerful opposition to the payment of our national debt, and the imposition of taxes, unless we agreed to their demands to re-instate rebel officers, place their wounded on your pension lists, or indemnify slaveholder's for their slaves. I pray these gentlemen to look this thing in the eye, and if they have no regard for "justice and humanity," I would say to them "I like you, gentlemen, am no enthusiast. I am very little of a philanthropist. I have no supreme love of the intellectual superiority of the negro over the white; but I know that his vote is important, and if I have not much respect for justice and humanity, I have for the 5 20's (laughter and rpplause); I have great respect for the possibility of carrying on its machinery; and if the constitutions do not give the mass of the negroes the right of voting on equal terms with the loyal white men, not those who can read, where it has been a penitentiary offence to teach one to read for twenty years; that is trifling with grave matters, but to that mass of the negro population whom we subjected to the draft, and at whose hands we sought aid in our hour of weakness; the safety of the nation requires that no such principles, requires that no such government shall be recognized as republican in form, that no Representative or Senator from such a State shall be admitted to either House, or even complimented with the privileges of the floor."

We need the vote of all the colored people, it is numbers not intelligence, that counts at the ballot box,—it is right intention and not philosophic judgment, that casts the vote. [Applause.] More glorious still would it be for Congress to follow the great example we have just had of abolishing slavery by an amendment of the constitution. Let them pass by their two-thirds majority, in both houses of Congress, an amendment of the Constitution securing forever the mass of the people as the Republican Government of the United States, and submit it this very coming winter, before the Legislatures adjourn, for their ratification. [Applause.] And when it shall have received the assent of three-fourths of those now recognized as States and represented in Congress instantly proclaim it as a fundamental law of the land, valid and binding as the Constitution itself, under which they will thus have made it apart, of which they sit, which no State caprice, no question of political parties, nothing in the future, except the triumph of slavery over free institutions, can ever shake or call into question. [Applause.] Then all the proclamations of that Declaration of Independence will be executed; this Government will rest on the rights of individual liberty and the right of every man to bear a share in the government of the country whose laws he obeys and whose bayonet in the hour of danger he bears. And the personal freedom which the dark children of the Republic have won by our blood and theirs will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters, enthroned in the Legislature, on the bench and in the Executive Chamber; but secured by the bayonet they hold, and the ballot they cast, will be Liberty guarded by Power.

CONDEMNATION OF THE ASSASSINS.

Harrold, Payne, Mrs. Surratt and Atzerodt to be Hung.

Mudd, Arnold and O'Laughlin to be imprisoned for life.

Spangler to be imprisoned for six years.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

In accordance with the findings and sentences of the Military Commission which the President approved yesterday, David E. Harrold, Lewis Payne, Mrs. Surratt and and George A. Atzerodt are to be hung tomorrow by the proper military authority.

Dr. Mudd, Arnold, and O'Laughlin are to be imprisoned for life, and Spangler for six years, all at hard labor, in the Albany Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGCON, July 5, 1865.—*To Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock. U. S. Volunteers, Commanding the Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C.*

Whereas, By the Military Commission appointed in paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, was President, the following named persons were tried, and, after mature consideration of the evidence adduced in their cases, were found, and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First.—David E. Harrold. Finding of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, as to which part thereof not guilty. Of the charge guilty, except the words of the charge, that he combined, confederated and conspired with Edward Spangler, as to which part of the charge not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said David E. Harrold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.

Second.—George A. Atzerot. Finding of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler—of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said George A. Atzerodt to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct, two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

Third.—Lewis Payne. Finding of the specification, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this, not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler, of this, not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence him, the said Lewis Payne, to be hung by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.

Fourth.—Mary E. Surratt. Finding of the specification, guilty, except as to receiving, sustaining, harboring and concealing Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty. Of the charge, guilty, except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler; of this not guilty.

Sentence.—And the Commission does, therefore, sentence her, the said Mary E. Surratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct; two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And Whereas, The President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences in the following order to wit:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne, and Mary E. Surratt, are hereby approved, and it is ordered that the sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt be carried into execution by the proper military authority, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. of that day.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

THE CONSPIRATORS!

THEIR EXECUTION.

Appearance of the Culprits.

Scenes at the Scaffold.

Prayers of the Clergymen.

Disposition of their Bodies.

The Crowd in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—All the condemned conspirators sentenced to be hanged today were executed. On the petition of Mary E. Surratt, through her counsel, Messrs. Aiken and Clampit, Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of this District, directed an issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* to General Hancock, commanding him to produce in court at ten o'clock this morning the body of Mary E. Surratt, with the cause of detention.

The writ was served on General Hancock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 8 o'clock this morning, by United States Marshal Gooding. He immediately consulted with the Attorney General and Secretary of War, and at 10:30 the General had not obeyed the writ. This fact was brought to the notice of the court by her counsel, but the Judge said he had not power to enforce the writ.

Early to-day guards were placed all around the arsenal grounds, to prevent the intrusion of persons to the scene of action, none being admitted excepting those previously supplied with passes by Major Gen. Hancock.

The relatives of Mrs. Surratt and Harrold spent several hours with them during the forenoon, and they were also attended by their spiritual advisers as well also Payne and Atzerott.

A few minutes after one o'clock the outer prison door was opened, and Mrs. Surratt was supported on her way to the gallows by two military officers. Next followed Atzerott, Harrold and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers of the gospel.

Front seats were provided for them on the platform in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold and Atzerott. The officers entrusted with the execution and the ministers occupied intermediate positions.

Maj. Gen. Hartranft, who has been from the commencement in charge of the prisoners, came forward and read the order of the War Department, already published, approving the sentences and ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted.

A heavy guard was stationed around the walls surrounding the grounds, while below the soldiers were formed on two sides of a square. Perhaps several hundred civilians were present, anxious spectators of the solemn scene.

One of the priests attended on Mrs. Surratt and repeated a short prayer, to which Payne, who was seated next to her, attentively listened. The minister who had been administering to Payne expressed, in the name of the latter, his sincere thanks to Gen. Hartranft and the officers and soldiers who have had charge of him for their personal kindness. They had not uttered an unkind word nor given an unpleasant look or gesture, but seemed to compassionate with him in his misfortunes.

The minister then uttered a brief prayer, asking for Payne the forgiveness of all his sins, and a passage out of this word into the joys of heaven.

The minister who attended Harrold also returned thanks for the kind treatment of the prisoner, and offered a prayer that God would receive his soul. Harold was affected to tears.

The minister who attended Atzerott also returned thanks for him to General Hartranft and other officers for kind attentions, and then invoked the mercy of God upon the prisoners.

The condemned were then required to rise from their seats, when the chairs were removed. They were now all on the drops, their hands were fastened behind them, and their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and the white caps placed over their heads.

Atzerott, while being prepared for the execution, exclaimed: "Gentlemen, farewell; take care, and good-bye, gentlemen, now before me." One of the clergymen standing near, exclaimed, "May we all meet in the other world."

As soon as the noose was placed around each neck—Mrs. Surratt's being the last one adjusted—the section of the platform on which they had been standing suddenly fell, and the culprits were hanging several feet from the ground, Mrs. Surratt and Payne scarcely moved a muscle. Atzerott exhibited some twitching, but Harold showed more nervous sensibility than any of the others.

The bodies, after hanging some time after life was extinct, were afterwards given over for burial, coffins, shrouds and everything being ready at hand for the purpose. The arrangements for the execution were perfect. Major General Hancock was present throughout the proceedings.

It is said that Payne last night made a statement in behalf of Mrs. Surratt, exonorationg her from complicity, and that another person subscribed to an affidavit impeaching the testimony of an important witness against her.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Post's* Washington Correspondent says: Strong efforts were made this morning to induce the President to reprive Mrs Surratt by her counsel, and the Roman Catholic clergymen, who have acted as spiritual advisors but to no purpose. The President was firm in his decision, and while hearing the argument courteously refused to alter or modify the woman's sentence. It is reported Mrs Surratt has written a statement or confession which has been handed to her spiritual advisers.

Negro Equality.

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, in his late speech, makes the following common sense remarks upon the subject of negro equality:

But they are terribly frightoned at what they call negro equality. Well, I have no uneasiness on that subject. I don't know but they may have grounds for it. They may have grounds to believe a free negro is equal to them, and they may be afraid of it. But I have been among free negroes all my life, and never saw anything like this equality of which there is so much fear in certain quarters. And I believe the great body of the people have no reason to be frightened on that subject.

But if it were true, as they say, that it is the intention of a certain political party to use the second clause to bring about negro equality, it would be impossible for them to do it; such a thing belongs to our social relations, and society regulates our social relations—not law. Society regulates it, and until you can educate your people to be prepared for a thing of that character, it never can take place by any act of legal process. Law cannot do it, for law cannot establish the social relations between free white men eyen. Men come together as equals because of their social affinities—no law does it but the law of nature. For myself, I believe the white man belongs to the superior race. If he does, he will maintain his social position about the negro; if not, he will lose it, and he can't help it. I am for my own people and my own race, whenever the two come in conflict, and I have no sympathy for that fanatical sentiment which undertakes to depress our own race in order to elevate another race. No such principle as that can ever obtain in this country, so long as the white race continue to go forward and progress as they have done through past ages. [Applause.] This thing of social equality, I say, is all nonsense. It is all stuff, thrown out by the same class of men who were raising the cry of "coercion" four years ago. It is simply a mad dog cry, an attempt to arouse the passions of men, and make them rush madly forward, overthrowing their judgment and their reason, and leading to their own ruin and the ruin of this country.

Confederate Names.

The English style of classifying the two belligerents in our civil war as Federal and Confederate, implying that they were both of the same character, has been meekly adopted by many who knew no better. Not so Capt. Boggs, of the U. S. steamer Connecticut, who recently stopped at the port of St. George, Bermuda. The following is related:

She reports that in all but the English islands she was treated with respect and courtesy. On arriving at St. Georges, Bermuda, Feb. 24, the pilot showed Capt Boggs a circular from her Majesty, ordering all rebel or Federal men of war to anchor under the guns of the fort. The Captain, however, chose to let go his anchor beyond range of the fort, and next morning a little gunboat came up and requested Captain Boggs to go down and call on the Governor. On arriving at his mansion he immediately took the captain to task for having disobeyed his orders, and asked if he did not see the circular from the Queen.

"Yes," replied Capt. Boggs, "I saw a circular from you, directing that all Federal or Confederate vessels of war should be anchored in a certain spot; but as I am in command of neither of them, I took the liberty to use my own discretion."

A look of blank amazement overspread the Governor's face as he asked:

"What do you command?"

"I have the honor to command a United States man-of-war," replied the gallant old sea dog, who so nobly upheld the honor of our flag at New Orleans. He was not at all willing to have Englishmen or any foreign nation designate him by a term that would indicate the dissolution of the Union.

PASS THIS ROUND.—Many Postmasters are in the habit of returning papers to publishers when not taken out of the office. This is not what is required. The Postoffice regulations required Postmasters to write to publishers not only notifying them that the papers are not taken, but also giving the reason why they are not taken.

Captured Rebel Archives.—Davis' complicity in the assassination.—Indictments for treason.

NEW YORK, July 10.

The *Times'* Washington special says:

Major Shipman, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, arrived here last evening from Macon, having in charge forty boxes of captured archives of the Rebel Government. They consist of a complete record of the proceedings of the rebel Provisional Congress, held at Montgomery in the spring of 1861. These documents were captured from Howell Cobb, in whose possession they had been placed for safe keeping. The entire official history of the rebel army of Tennessee, comprising all its record while under command of Bragg, Johnston and Hood, are part of this lot. Also some books of the rebel Treasury Department, captured at Albany, Ga., which point they had reached as a part of Jeff. Davis' train.

Among the papers of Jeff. Davis, captured by the Government, has been discovered several documents of vital importance in determining the guilt and complicity of Jeff. Davis in the conspiracy plot. These documents are of such importance as probably to determine the authorities in favor of the trial of Davis bofore a military commission upon the charge of assassination. If, however, it shall be determined to try him on a charge of treason, he will be tried in a civil court.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court of Baltimore has found indictments for being engaged in the rebellion, against thirteen prominent Marylanders, including Bradley T. Johnson, and railroad raider Harry Gilmore.

GEN. GRANT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—General Grant, both from his position as head of the army and from the prestige he has won, is likely to become as important to our Government for the remainder of his life as the Duke of Wellington was to the British Government in the latter half of his public career. His views, therefore, will always be of interest. In this connection, we give the following from the Chicago *Tribune*:

"General Grant in conversation with his friends, says that it is too soon to declare that the loyal blacks in the South shall not be allowed to vote. Aside from the abstract right and the legal problem of what authority can confer or withhold the franchise—whether it be Congress or the States—the question may assume the shape of a political necessity. The Government and people may have to choose between keeping a standing army of 100,000 men at an expense of $100,000,000 a year to the tax-payers, to support the white minority in the South against the white Rebel majority, or of enfranchising the blacks and thereby enabling them to support the white loyalists. General Grant foresees that the suffrage question may take this form."

GEN. GRANT'S SHOT "HITS" ROUND THE WORLD.—The London correspondent of the New York *Times* makes the following statement:

The close of the war in America has been a great disaster to Bombay, in the East Indies. It reminds one of the philosophical experiments of striking an ivory ball, and seeing another fly off from the opposite side. Bombay, on the opposite side of the world, feels the concussion of the sudden cessation of hostilities more than London. Ofcourse, London's turn is coming, for the failure of half the commercial houses in Bombay cannot but affect their English correspondence. The rise in cotton, and the immense influx of money to pay for it, had caused such a fever of speculation as the East had never known. All kinds of joint stock companies were formed, and shares which cost £500 went up to £15,000. The news of General Lee's surrender sent down the price of cotton one-half, and exploded all these wonderful speculations. The Parsees are in mourning—their sun is darkened. Gen. Grant little thought that, when his artillery compelled the evacuation of Richmond, there was a city on the other side of the planet on which his batteries rained ruin.

NEGRO VOTING.—President Johnson has given no decided exposition of his intended policy on the subject of negro voting. This is right and proper. The question has yet to come before him in a shape demanding his action. His opinions, as such, do not affect the relations of States. What he thinks, however, may be inferred from sundry outgivings. A distinguished Georgia politician was talking with him about re-organization and complaining that the tendency seemed to be in the direction of negro suffrage. President Johnson turned upon him sharply, and said, "Sir, do you consider it manly to ask the negro to fight, and not permit him to vote?" The Georgian gave an equivocal answer, when Mr. Johnson continued: "Which side was it that got whipped in the war?" "Our side, of course," replied the Georgian. "Then," said the President, "I advise you to observe how many people at the North are in favor of giving the negroes the ballot, and make your conclusions accordingly." The Southern Unionist had nothing further to offer on that head.—*Somerset Herald and Whig.*

THE PIT-HOLE OIL REGION.—The Oil City *Register* says: The Pit-Hole excitement still continues. Towns are springing up in that favored locality, and every one seeking to invest his means in oil lands or leases thereat. One day last week, the United States Petroleum Company sold fifteen leases at auction, and the prices ranged from $4,000 to $7,000 per lease. Just think of paying a bonus of this amount besides giving to the company one-half of the oil. But large fortunes are being made there every hour, and the excitement is unabated. No one, so a friend tells us, is allowed to own any of the property in that locality longer than fifteen minutes, so that speculation has become legitimate. Mining operations are being busily carried on everywhere, and we think the developments of the present season will prove the most favorable ever before known. We estimate the daily production at about 6,000 barrels. Of this, Pit-Hole produces fully 2,000 barrels per day, or one-third.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—About the 10th of this month the work of laying the great telegraph between the coast of Ireland and that of Newfoundland will commence. Great care has been taken to ensure success—much greater than was taken in 1858; and moreover, much experience has been gained since that time. The specific gravity of this cable is greatly less than was that of the first cable, so much so, that its own strength would be sufficient to suspend eleven miles of its own length—vertically in water. Yet the cable of 1858 was not a total failure; for it is not true, as we have seen it stated lately, that the managers of the former cable deceived the country in the assertions they made that messages were transmitted through it. Such messages were actually sent, whatever may have been the reasons of their discontinuance. The great advance in the science of telegraphy, as well as the precautions employed in the construction and laying down of the new cable, make complete success more probable.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

IMMENSE EMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS.—A dispatch received at Gen. Dodge's headquarters, St. Louis, states that the emigration across the plains, this season, far exceeds that of any previous year. During the month of May four thousand wagons passed Fort Kearny, and trains continue to pass that post in large numbers. The emigrants are bound for Idaho, Montana, Salt Lake, California and other places. The Indians had not molested the emigrants to any noticeable extent, and all the routes are considered safe. Troops are stationed at the various posts, and afford ample protection to the trains.

THE following dialogue on sharp-shooting took place between a Virginia and a Yankee picket:

"I say, can you fellows shoot?"

"Wall, I recon we can some. Down in mississippi we knock a bumbee off a thistle bow at 300 yards."

"Oh, that ain't nothing to the way we shewt up in Vermont. I belonged to a regiment ther with a hundred men in each company, and we went out for practice every week. The cap'n draws us up in single file and sets a cider barrel rolling down the hill, and each man takes his shot at the bung hole as it turns up. It is afterwards examined, and if there is a shot that didn't go in the bung hole the member who missed it is expelled. I belonged to the company ten years, and there ain't been nobody expelled yet."

WE suppose that the Democrats speak with sincerity when they declare that slavery is dead. But in the New Hampsire House of Representatives ninety-six democrats voted, the other day, against the amendment of the constitution abolishing slavery.—Considering that the President said to the South Carolinians, in addressing them; that that State must adopt the constitutional amendment, our suspicions are excited that the New Hampshire democracy are not Johnson men.

BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, long one of the extremest opponents of the Government, has returned to his State and taken the stump in favor of the amendment of the National Constitution for the abolishment of human slavery. Under the influence of Senator Jas. Guthrie, Gov. Bramlette, ex-Gov. Magoffin, and others, the Kentucky Legislature cannot hesitate long in concurring in the joint resolution of Congress.

NORTHERN EMIGRANTS WANTED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *Times'* Raleigh, North Carolina special says there is a general desire manifested by newspapers, planters and every one, except a few insane ultraists, that Northerners should go down and settle permanently in their midst.—They are anxious to get emigration from the North, and have organized themselves for the purpose of generally informing the Northern people of the inducements of the climate, &c. Before long an authorized agent will go to New York for that purpose.

THERE is good authority for contradicting the report that C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, has been pardoned by the President, who has not yet acted in the case. Therefore, all that has been published is premature.

THE Post Office Department is now self-supporting. Its profits for the last six months of 1864 were $72,230 69, and for the first six months of this year will be much larger.

THE whisky rations in the army have been abolished by order from the War Department, upon the recommendation of the Commissary General and Surgeon General. No liquor of any kind will hereafter be issued to soldiers except by the Medical Department.

ICHAM G HARRIS, for whose apprehension the Legislature of Tennessee authorised the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000, is safely retired in that paradise of scoundrels, Imperial Mexico. From this seclusion, near Puebla, he writes to the editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*, offering himself as a candidate for Governor.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture reports that the present wool crop will be from ninety five to one hundred million pounds. Statistical returns have been received at his department from about half the woollen manufactories in the country, from which he concludes that the wool crop will not suffice for more than three fifths of the quantity required for the year's manufacture.

THE London *Examiner*, after complacently asserting that Mr. Adams was for the most part educated in England, proceeds to say, that "no man can be freer from boast or bounce, flourish or swagger, exaggeration or shallow enthusiasm than the well informed and well bred gentleman, who, fortunately for both countries, has during the last four years represented the Republic here."

GEN. GRIERSON, the bold rider and raider, has arrived at Cairo. His cavalry are at Vicksburg, just returned from an expedition through portions of Alabama and Mississippi never before visited by a hostile force. They represent that plenty of cotton is to be found there, and that the coming crop is in splendid condition.

THE editor of the Nashville *Dispatch* has just returned from a visit to East Tennessee. He reports the wheat crop as not looking well. The yield will be small. Of corn there will be a great abundance. The stores of provisions concealed during the war are being brought into market, and all the necessaries of life are as cheap as in Nashville. There will be a fine yield of apples and peaches.

THE Emperor of Mexico has issued a manifesto in regard to popular education. He wishes the Mexicans to be put on a footing with the most favored nations in this respect, and desires that the middle classes and the poorer people shall have better advantages. He leaves religious education to the priests, declaring that the Government does not wish to interfere with religious matters.

THE *Stats Zeitung* of New York, which has the largest circulation of any German paper published in the United States, in its issue of Tuesday last, the 4th of July, takes strong ground in favor of negro suffrage. The editor says "it is a folly and perfidy to demand that men who are free, be excluded from the right of suffrage, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States does not say a word of color or of race being a reason for denying the right of suffrage.

BOUNTY TAX LAWS.—The important question as to the validity of these laws, was decided by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in Philadelphia on Thursday last. The Court have decided this question in the affirmative, thus closing all further controversy. We presume all parties will now go to work to pay up their taxes, and thus finish the efforts made by our loyal people to suppress the accursed rebellion now happily overthrown.—*Washington Reporter & Tribune.*

PASSAGE OF GOLD THROUGH THIS CITY.—The careful reader of the news of the day will remember the difficulty which occurred a short time since between Governor Brownlow and ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, in regard to a large amount of money seized by the former, which was claimed by the latter as the property of the State of Tennessee. The Parson held on to the money despite the decision of the courts to the contrary, went to Washington to correct the authorities, returned home, and shipped the money to the Federal city, and it passed through Harrisburg, on Monday. Isham will have a good time getting his fingers upon any of that million of gold.—*Har. Tel.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Estate of ISRAEL MORRIS, late of Monroe township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ISRAEL MORRIS, jr.,
Residing in Monroe twp.
JOHN S. MORRIS,
Residing in West Providence tp.

junel6:*

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS, consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES,

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency; or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a handsome premium and are exempt, as are all Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The Interest at 7 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a			$50	note.
Two cents	"	"	$100	"
Ten	"	"	$500	"
20	"	"	$1000	"
$1	"	"	$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress are now in the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the
1st NATIONAL BANK of HOLLIDAYSBURG.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALTOONA.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of HUNTINGDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., Bedford.
REED & SCHELL, "
May 26:9t

Winchester's HYPOPHOSPHITES

ACT PROMPTLY AND CERTAINLY IN ALL

CASES OF CONSUMTION.

They *immediately* increase the *strength* and *deepen* the *color* of the *pale blood*. They subdue the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminish the *Expectoration*. They *check* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough* and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR WITH A RAPIDITY THAT SEEMS MARVELOUS.—*J. F. Churchill,*

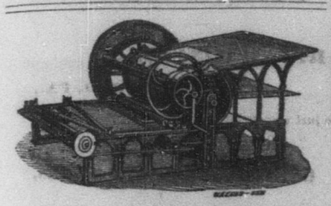
THE HYPOPHOSPHITES

are an appropriate and SPECIFIC REMEDY for every disorder characterized by any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

*Difficult, Imperfect, or too Rapid Breathing; Coldness of the Extremities; Night or Morning Chills; Hectic; Wasting of Flesh, Enlargement of the glands, or Swellings; Cough; Loss of Strength; Twitching of the nerves or muscles; Shooting Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs; Partial or Total Loss of the use of the Limbs; Headache; Giddiness; Excessive Paleness; Night Sweats, Loss of Appetite, Heart-Burn Oppression of the Stomach after, or Sinking of the Stomach before eating; Weak or Sour Stomach; Irregularities of the Bowels; Sallow Complexion; Derangements of the Liver or Kidneys; Retarded Growth, or Delay

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1865.

☞ S. T. never break an engagement hereafter, for it will ruin any young man.
W. H. R.

THE Rev. J. A. McCauley of Baltimore city is expected to preach in the M. E. Church of this place next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

A GOOD SHOT.—Thomas Way, of St. Clair township, a few days ago, shot a grey Eagle, at a distance of 150 yards. The bird measured six feet 5 inches across the wings.

WE are requested to say to our subscribers in Morrisons Cove that George R. Bardollar of Woodbury has just returned from the city with a large and superior lot of cheap goods. Give him a call.

HUTTON'S is the place to get Yankee Notions, Phunny Phellow, &c., containing the grossest caricatures Late papers always on hand. Also, Boots, Shoes, &c.

THE PROMPTNESS with which President Johnson ordered the Assassins of President Lincoln to be hung, caused quite a stir among the Cops. They swore and denounced things generally. The telegram was an awful damper.

THE Southern Confederacy is so dreadfully changed that the European powers can't *recognize it*. The *he* and *she* rebels about Bedford are so metamorphosed by singing the Star Spangled Banner and other national songs that they don't know themselves. They so far forgot their identity that they tried to celebrate the 4th like loyal people.

A MOURNFUL SPECTACLE!—The Cops as they marched along our streets on the 4th, reminded us uf a funeral procession. They had no life, no spirit, no enthusiasm. Their conduct no doubt was in accordance with their feelings. The rebellion being dead they must feel sad. Poor fellows! we pity them. All their sympathy for traitors and all the breath they spent on *habeas corpus*," "illegal arrests" "tyrants" and "abolitionists" absolutely wasted.

"Who flaunted the red, white and red?" No citizen of this county that *we ever* saw. That charge is a lie out of whole cloth.—*Gazette.*

It is a well known fact that every female in this town of the Copperhead persuasion, who was able, trotted out her children in "red white and red," aping after the Baltimore secesh who visited the Springs. This is as notorious as the *Gazette's* call for the re-assembling of the Chicago Convention after the defeat of McClellan. Is it a lie out of whole cloth?

A CORRECT VIEW.—A sublimated, transcendental Cop wouldn't join his fellow Cops in their celebration of the 4th. "Rejoice," said he, "this is no time for rejoicing—we ought to put on sackcloth and ashes." We think he was right in his view of the subject and most undoubtedly right when he added "the abolitionists," meaning the Union men, "are the only consistent party." Copperheads rejoicing on the glorious 4th of July! Don't they remember Gettysburg? Have they forgotten Vicksburg? Away with such hypocrisy!

DISTRESSING.—The *Gazette* in speaking of the Hon. John Cessna says: "Well, we don't wish to be understood that *we* desire his friendship." Now, Meyers! ain't you too cruel? Just think for one moment what an infliction it is to be deprived of your friendship. What a loss to any man, the withholding of your friendship would be. It causes us unutterable distress to hear you talk so, and we feel confident that Mr. Cessna cannot long survive the shock that the intelligence that you do not desire his friendship will give him.

"LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG" is an old maxim and it is as true now as it was when it was first penned. The Copperheads used to call the soldiers "Lincoln's dogs," and "Lincoln's pups" and their love for the "dogs" and "pups" was exactly equal to their love for the assassinated President. One copless than a year ago, expressed his feelings in a note to the editor of the INQUIRER in which he said "I have about the same friendship for J. Davis that I have for A. Lincoln which may "give you some idea how well I like him."

IN BAD COMPANY.—The ten veterans who got "slightly mixed" and went to "Copperhead Hill" on the 4th inst., could not have been very fastidious in the selection of their company. By examing the last *Gazette* closely the names of each of the ten can be gleaned, also several who didn't "mix," but who it was thought would. What a pity the *Gazette* didn't put their names all under one head, it would have saved the reading of much irrevalent matter. Wonder how they liked the deserters, skedaddlers, skulkers, hospital bummers, &c., that were so conspicuous on that day. We think they wouldn't be very congenial.

THE LAST BAND OF GUERRILLAS.—A friend sends us the following capital "hit:"

"The most conspicuous worthies I noticed at the late "Copperhead Fizzle," were the great (in his own estimation) "*Shook*" man, and CAPTAIN Welsh, equally addle-pated, both played the clown beautifully.

The latter assumed to marshal the "forces" from Harman's Bottom and Wills' Creek, into Bedford, and an amusing incident is connected therewith. A soldier, and withal a wag, passing the delegation, observed the medley of Cops of every sex, hue and color (so far as "trig" was concerned) and desiring to have a little sport, rode with all haste to the Mills, where, finding a bevy of darkies told them to clear out as quick as possible that GUMP'S GUERRILLAS were coming! Not exactly comprehending, but startled at the word Guerrilla, they tore open their eyes and exclaimed: "My God, massa, dat so?" and were on the point of "taking to their scrapers," when the wag told them not to be alarmed, that the Captain was not a very dangerous man, neither were the skedaddlers, skulkers, bush-whackers, barn-burners, women and children he was commanding.

"By the way, I would suggest that the Captain would have been very appropriately arrayed had he worn one of the late style Jeff. Davis petticoat."

A REMINISCENCE.—Some of our readers no doubt recollect an occurrence which took place in our borough several years ago. It was on an election day. The canvas had been an excited one. A democratic citizen of St. Clair was in town, who had not voted. It was important that every vote should be polled. The then editor of the Bedford *Gazette*, at that time the Great Mogal of the locofoco party in our county, obtained a horse and sent the citizen to the St. Clair poll to cast his vote for "democratic principles."—He arrived there sately and presented his ballot to the officers of the election, but, alas! he was a "gemman" of African descent, an the officers being in favor of "the constitution as it is" would not receive his vote. Let the Cops be satisfied that the negroes will vote with them and they will all be in favor of negro suffrage. It makes a vast difference whose ox is gored.

WANTS TO FIGHT.—The editor of the *Gazette* says: "once for all, we tell him that we are ready to meet him *in any manner* in which he may choose to fight us." This looks belliggerent. Somebody must have trod upon his toes. It is really too bad to work up a fellow creature in this way. If we keep punching up the animal with a long stick we may expect to see some fun in the end. We caution the boys to keep a sharp lookout, as it is universally understood that the modern regalia of the chivalrous is a set of hoops and a balmoral skirt, armed of course with a broomstick. There is no question but this is the culmination of chivalry. Wouldn't we like to see the editor in such a trig and armament; it would be equal to a circus, monkeys, spotted dogs and all, Jeff's last acts would be nothing in comparison with it.

"COUNCILMAN," who, by the way, is as much a councilman as the jack-ass who put on the lion's skin was a lion, tells us in the last *Gazette* that "political church fairs are the invention of the devil" thereby meaning that the presence of the Star Spangled Banner at a church fair would have made it a political fair. The Burgess and Council wished to have a celebration *without any politics in it* and yet they thought that our flag was the very thing for the occasion. Councilman adds that "the national emblem is too sacred a trust for such abuse" as the use of it at a church fair would be. That excuse for excluding our country's flag from a fair may relieve a Copperhead, but patriots can't see it. Councilman's article reads very much like the call which was issued for a Copperhead meeting about a year ago. It sounds like a bray from the same ass. Councilman's early education has been neglected.

WAR! A CHALLENGE.—Meyers says "once for all we tell him," (Cessna) "that we are ready to meet him *in any manner* in which he may choose to fight us." This smacks of war! For gracious sake, Meyers, don't get up another war! We have had enough of it during the past four years. Do let us get things straightened up a little before you let loose the dogs of war again. Won't somebody hold him till the hot weather is over. Won't his physician put ice about his head and cool his brain? or won't the distinguished, faithful and able District Attorney have him arrested for sending a challenge and bound over to keep the peace? The fellow don't care either how he fights. He would as soon take a 100 pounder as not and then he would break all the window glass in town. But, timid reader, allay your fears, for, to be serious, we think if Mr. Cessna would make a "pitch" at Meyers he would run like a dog with a tin kettle to his tail.

A REQUEST.—We would request that hereafter when the forces of Snake Hill throw out their spies to gather information, that their leaders instruct them to report correctly. And as to the story of the soldiers eating at the table with negroes at the celebration in Defibaugh's woods, we would inform the *Gazette* that it is a deliberate falsehood. But we would sooner, by far, dine with an honest black friend, than with a sneaking, traitrous, secret and copper-tainted enemy. As to our standing back until they had eaten, that is but one of the many lies turned out at the Copperhead manufactory.

HOWARD H. WELSH,
WILLIAM R. STUMP,
HARRY M. KISTER,
T. J. RUPERT,
W. H. BLAIN,
CHARLES HORN,
Co. B., 187th Pa. Vols., Bedford, Pa.

COULDN'T SEE THE SOLDIERS.—"Our old St. Clair friend," Benjamin, who got "slightly mixed" on the 4th, was entirely "taken in" by seeing the "Stars and Stripes" flaunted at the head of the Copperhead procession and hearing the band play some of the National airs. Who wouldn't have been "taken in" in this way? For three or four years the "Stars and Stripes" were never looked at by them only on election occasions. Instead of the national airs they sang the "Bonny Blue Flag," "My Maryland," &c. We repeat, who wouldn't have been fooled by them? Verily, many were fooled. But this is nothing new, they have been sailing under false colors for the last four years, i. e. they have been using the "Stars and Stripes" when they were covertly aiding the "Stars and Bars." Benjamin, who has sent six sons to the army, says he only discovered the "error of his way" when he couldn't see the soldiers.

"Did they stand by us and comfort us in our trials?—EDITORS INQUIRER."

"Do you mean when you skulked off to the East to get the Borough relieved from the draft?"—*Gazette.*

No. One time that we mean was when you subscribed to the County Bounty Fund thus: "B. F. Meyers, (For the Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, the negroes where they are and the abolitionists where they ought to be,) $10,00.

which ten dollars, we are informed, you never paid.

Another time that we mean was when you were making your *mighty* efforts to prevent the success of the amendment to the constitution to allow the soldiers to vote.

Another time was when, after the amendment had carried, and the soldiers had voted—you tried to cheat them out of their votes, and elect yourself to the legislature.

Another time was, when you, supposing that the fraud perpetrated in the rejection of the soldiers' vote would be sustained, went to Harrisburg to take your seat in the "big house," but you didn't take *that* seat, a gallant soldier named David B. Armstrong was in it and there was no seat for you. You "travailed" back to Bedford like a whipped cur.

Are you answered Mr. Meyers? If you are not satisfied let us know and we will refer you to some other times and occasions when you and your friends did not stand by the country.

WHO LIES?—"Spectator," in the last *Gazette* says "I counted in procession upwards of 50 horseman, upwards of 90 carriages" &c. Meyers in his account of "the grand celebration" says: "The procession of carriages alone was a mile and a half in length." Ha! Ha!! Ha!!!

IN A TERRIBLE RAGE.—The Cops were in a terrible rage over the last INQUIRER. One party, in the neighborhood of the *Gazette* office, we learn, smashed up a table or two, broke several chairs, or lamp chimneys, tore up the paper and otherwise injured things generally. The morning following the demonstration one of the party was discovered with a lame hand, another with a red nose, and a third with an awful scowl upon his "phiz." Latest accounts, however, represent them as recovering rapidly. "Be careless," Cops, take things coolly, the fires are only beginning to burn.

THE 138th P. V.—Meyers is glad to chronicle the safe return of this regiment. If we are not mistaken there were three companies of brave men in that regiment from Bedford county. They left in the autumn of 1862. An effort was made by a number of our citizens to raise for them the small county bounty of $50. To that bounty fund Meyers subscribed *ten dollars* which we are credibly informed he never paid, and yet he talks about giving them a grand reception if he had only been apprised of the time of their arrival. He and his fellow cops, now that the soldiers are coming home want their votes. Hence their sudden love for them. They used to delight in calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," "Lincoln's dogs," "Lincoln's pups" but now what dear fellows the soldiers are! The noble-hearted, patriotic boys who have come home and the relatives of those who have given their lives that their country might live and who will never come back, understand well the hyprocrisy of these base creatures.

NOTHING LEFT BUT THE "NIGGER."—The great Copperhead party has narrowed down to opposition to the Negro. On no other question has it any defined policy. What a truly sublime spectacle! A great party, which at an early day, boasted of its great and comprehensive principles, is now left without a single principle, nothing but opposition to a few, poor, wretched negroes, whom the magnanimous of the world are endeavoring to elevate to the position God designed that all men should occupy. But we have no right to complain of this contemptible position of the party which is now composed of the fag-ends of everything that raised, bought, sold, caught, whipped and kid-napped negroes, and more particularly since 150,000 negroes took up arms and played a prominent part in crushing out the rebellion. The Cops have sworn eternal vengeance against them for this exhibition of their patriotism.

WHO TAKES WATER WITH A NIGGER IN IT?—The Cops met with quite an incident the other day on "Copperhead Hill." They, as every body knows, hate negroes awfully, some of them almost faint when the subject of "Nigger" is broached. But to our story. A gentleman of our acquaintance has a very sprightly negro boy, as black as a hat, say eight or ten years old, who found his way to the "Hill" on celebration day. The little fellow, like every body else on the "Hill" became very warm, and probably thirsty, seeing a barrel of water standing near by, he reasonably enough came to the conclusion that it would be a comfortable place to bathe, and *into the barrel he slipped.* Water was scarce, and he was soon discovered, jerked out of the barrel, and would have been lynched on the spot, had it not been for fear of offending the old gentleman who claimed him as his servant. Of course very few persons saw the affair, and in a comparatively short time the thirsty Cops *had drank the last drop of water, yea, the very dregs*, so indiscreetly flavored by the "sweet scented nigger." Our informant vouches for the truth of the story. We know these fellows have "nigger on the brain," but we never expected them to get the nigger in the stomach. We have heard of "Lemonade with a fly in it," but this is the first time that we have heard of taking water with a nigger in it. Oh, Cops, how do you like the water delicately flavored with the "sweet scented" nigger?

WOODBERRY CELEBRATION.—The citizens of Woodberry and vicinity assembled at the M. E. Church on Tuesday morning, the 4th of July, for the purpose of celebrating that day which was handed down to them by the heroes of "76." While the lovers of freedom were gathering in from all parts of the country, leaving the scythe and sickle in the field, our martial music was playing suitable airs for the occasion. The hour of ten at last came, the time fixed for forming the procession. JOHN C. MILLER was elected Chief Marshal of the day. He arranged the procession as follows:

1st. Martial Music.

2d. Our little band of soldiers who still wear marks of many a hard fought battle, and brown faces from southern prisons, who once more had the privilege of marching under the stars and stripes of this grand Republic. They were commanded by Lieut. D. F. Keagy, who returned from the field a few days ago. May all their lives be happy.

3rd. Orators of the day, and the Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

4th. Civilians on foot.

5th. Civilians on horseback and in carriages.

The procession moved off to the beautiful grove of G. R. Barndollar, Esq., one mile southeast of town.

The meeting was called to order by electing GEORGE H. CROFT, President; RINARD L. REPLOGLE, WM. M. PEARSON, Esq., MARTIN WOLF, and JAMES SNOWDEN, Vice Presidents; *Sam'l J. Castner* and *John W. Johnston*, Secretaries.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson opened by offering up a fervent prayer, suitable for the occasion, followed by martial music—Hail Columbia.

Chas. Long read the Declaration of Independence.

J. B. Cessna, Esq., of Bedford, was introduced to the audience, who delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung by the Ladies of Woodberry.

Adj. J. H. Longenecker, also delivered an oration which was highly appreciated by all.

Then came the refreshments. The table was arranged in magnificent style by the Ladies. May their future lives be crowned with prosperity, and may the richest bliss be theirs to enjoy, for their kindness to the soldiers.

After dinner the crowd returned to the stand. Exercises were resumed. Music by the martial band. Toasts were next in order:

By M. A. Points:

Our Nation's Defenders—History does not furnish a nobler record of patriotism and undying devotion to liberty. The debt of gratitude we owe to our brave soldiers is the only national debt we shall never be able to pay. Let their triumphal return be signalized as the brightest period in their lives. Fadeless wreaths of immortality encircle their stainless fame. The memory of the heroic fallen, whose sacred ashes lie commingled with the damp mould of a thousand ensanguined fields, will be green and fresh, and forever enshrined in every patriot heart.

Responded to by J. B. Cessna, Esq.

By J. R. Durborrow:

The Citizens of the Woodberries—May their record in the future be as bright as their record of the past—kind, generous and hospitable, they have ever merited the approving smiles of Fortune; patriotic and loyal, the blood of their sons has drenched every southern battle-field, while their charity has penetrated to every hospital. May the approving smiles of Heaven reward them for their many noble characteristics.

By J. B. Cessna:

The Ladies of America—May we always merit their sweet smiles and good graces. Always in favor of Union, they showed during the fearful struggle through which we have just passed, unselfish devotion to be the imperishable birthright of their nature by casting upon the altar of their bruised and bleeding country the ornaments of rank and fortune and the humble mite of widowed poverty. May the sweet starlight of their bewitching eyes lead us into that Union which may always prove honorable, happy and holy.

Responded to by J. H. Longenecker.

By J. R. Barndollar, Esq.:

To Our Government and Soldiers—May the one be sustained as long as the other is held in lasting remembrance by all loyal people. The heroism of the soldiers cannot be erased from the memory of future generations. May the broad platform of Liberty, inherent in our national constitution be extended throughout the world, and for all time to come.

By Lieut. W. F. Wilkinson of the 3d P. V. Artillery—Our prospect.

By J. W. Johnston—Our Country.
Responded to by Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.

In conclusion we return our thanks to the ladies of Woodberry and vicinity, for the manner in which they labored to procure a dinner for our returned soldiers. They shall be held in lasting remembrance by the soldiers of this part of the county.

GEO. H. CROFT, Prest.
S. J. CASTNER, J. W. JOHNSTON, } Secretaries.

HD. QRS. Co. B, 187th PENNA. VOL. INFT., CAMP COOK, BEDFORD, PA., July 10, 1865.

Messrs Editors:

Now that the war has so gloriously terminated, and the bright angel of Peace has cast the shadow of her unfettered wings over us, we are compelled to turn our attention to matters growing out of peaceful topics. The Celebration of the birth of the nation and the downfall of the rebellion has passed off splendidly, but out of this celebration has grown issues which we do not feel disposed to pass unnoticed.

A few days before the 4th, an invitation, signed by Messrs. Hartley, Shannon and Meyers was received by our Company, requesting us to participate with them in their celebration on Copperhead Hill. They came to us under the guise of loyalty, claiming that they were in favor of the Union. We knew these men and the invitation was received as an insult with very few exceptions. None of our company, we believe, attended Copperhead Hill, to celebrate with them, though several may have been in attendance out of idle curiosity.

The last *Gazette*, edited by a member of the committee referred to above, contains a direct insult to every member of the company when it refers to the Union procession and intimates that it was characterized by fuss, feathers, shoulder-straps, strut and swagger. This we presume was intended for us, and if the individual who penned the article in question finds his way to Defibaugh's grove, there is some danger of his carcass becoming food for worms far sooner than nature might feel disposed under ordinary circumstances to so order. We very kindly admonish that individual not to heap his insults upon men who have fought bravely for their country and who have never turned their backs upon Southern rebels nor do they fear any of their Northern allies. We shall not allow our fair fame to be insulted by men who have encouraged our enemies through the entire struggle. The men who held their lines in the entrenchments at Cold Harbor, on the dark and dangerous night of June 7, 1864, at Petersburg, June 16 and 17, when before the morning light had broke over the deathly scene, they were marching beneath the flag of their country through shot and shell, suffering a loss of 267 men killed and wounded in less time than it would take to count them, are not to be insulted by blatant cowards with impunity. In addition to those memorable occasions above cited, we can refer with pride to Reservoir Hill, June 18th, 19th and 20th, Jerusalem Plank Road June 21st and 30th, again at Reservoir Hill, July 30th, White House, August 18th, Yellow Burnt House, August 21st, Ream's Station, August 25th, and Fort White, September 1st, while a number of us have fought from the banks of the Antietam to the doors of Richmond. We are not ashamed of the record of the 187th, but the truth of the matter is just this: Copperheads do not like the sight of blue coats upon the streets. We are here for the purpose of preserving the quiet and good order of the district and any man offering an insult to our flag will find us ready and willing to resent it.

We have not forgot that last August, while we were toiling and suffering upon the soil of the "Old Dominion" to preserve the Union and to preserve for those at home the right of suffrage, that the Copperhead party were at the same time sneakingly marching up to the polls and depositing their ballots, to the tune of one hundred thousand votes, against the soldiers having a right to vote. How can any soldier who knows this to be a fact, act with that party? Every soldier ought to turn from it as from a loathsome disease.

The *Gazette* offers us a second positive insult when it says that the soldiers were compelled to stand back until the negroes had eaten. If ever the infernal regions prompted a lie, this must have been the one, and the man that penned that lie must have had some communication with "Old Nick." If there were any negroes at the first table they were soldiers, and we presume this is what the *Gazette* meant. It endeavored to put the soldier on a level with the negro by refusing to give him a ballot, and now it calls him a "nigger."

There are a number of other things that I would desire to speak about, but I know that space forbids, therefore, in conclusion I would advise the *Gazette* to be more careful in the future or its editor may have an opportunity to gratify that desire to fight, which he manifests in his last issue.

Very respectfully,
A SOLDIER OF CO. B, 187TH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Happiness or Misery! That is the Question.

All Nervous Sufferers, afflicted with Spermatorrhea, Night Emissions, Loss of Power, Impotence, &c., can have the means of self-cure sent them by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
P. O. Box 2853, Philadelphia.

ap14:3m*

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

To Consumptives.

The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find *a sure cure* for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
mar3:3m Kings county, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., July 13.

Flour	$7.50@8.00	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12@25
Corn	90	Hams	20@25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	1.60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00@1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8@10	Wool	40@45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12@15	Dried Peaches "	18

MARRIED.

On the 28th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, Bloody Run, by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. REUBEN STONE to Miss MARGARET LUMAN, both of Colerain township, Bedford co. Pa.

New Advertisements.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY INSURANCE.

The Cumberland Valley M. P. Co., have laid an assessment of 6 per cent. on all premium notes in force Nov. 23, 1864. A deduction of 6 per cent. will be made on all paid within 30 days from 10th of July, 1865. A. B. BUNN,
July 14:1t. Collector.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its exhibition on SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1865, at WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY,

Any information desired by persons intending to exhibit, applications for premium lists or posters, or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

A. BROWER LONGAKER, Sec'y,
Norristown, July 14, 1865:3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Michael Stufft, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement. THOMAS J. CROYLE,
July 14:6t. Administrator.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the U. S. Mails,

KANGAROO, Wednesday, July 12.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, July 15.
CITY OF LIMERICK, Wednesday, July 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 22.
and every succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at Noon, from Pier 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

FIRST CABIN,	$90 00	STEERAGE,	$30 00
do. to London,	95 00	do. to London,	34 00
do. to Paris,	105 00	do. to Paris,	40 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-Week steamers payable in U. S. currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.
mar17:1y

WANTED!

DISABLED SOLDIERS,

And others out of employment to canvass for

OUR GREAT NATIONAL WORK,

Just published,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By Frank Crosby, of the Philadelphia Bar, comprising one large octavo volume of nearly 500 pages.

This is the only work of the kind published; it is entirely new and original, containing his early history, political career, speeches, messages, proclamations and other official documents illustrative of his eventful administration, together with the scenes and events connected with his tragic end. It will be sold only by our authorized travelling agents, to whom exclusive territory is given, and liberal commissions paid. Send for a circular and terms to "American Publishing Agency, Box 217, No. 600 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia." July 7.3t

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the following property, situate in the village of Clearville, Bedford county, Pa., consisting of

TWO LOTS OF GROUND.

Said property fronts on Main street 120 feet, and extends back to an alley 173 feet, with the following improvements: One

Two Story Plank House

with STORE ROOM attached, and necessary out buildings. This is one of the most desirable stands for a country store in the county. The house and store room are well fitted up, in modern style, and there is but one store besides this in the place, which makes it a good opportunity for any person wishing to enter the business.

Persons wishing to look at the property can at any time call on the subscriber living on the premises. If not sold until the 3d of August it will be offered at public sale. For terms apply to the subscriber. J. R. O'NEAL.
Clearville, July 3d, 1865.3t

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS.			STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS.		
EXPRESS.	P. M.	MAIL. A. M.		MAIL. P. M.	EXPRESS P. M.	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
6 10	8 00		Huntingdon	12 01	6 20	
6 27	8 17		M'Connellstown	11 44	5 57	
6 34	8 24		Pleasant Grove	11 37	5 50	
6 48	8 38		Marklesburg	11 23	5 36	
7 02	8 52		Coffee Run	11 10	5 22	
7 09	8 59		Rough & Ready	11 02	5 15	
7 21	9 11		Cove	10 49	5 04	
7 25	9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45	5 00	
Arrives	Arrives			Leaves.	Leaves.	
7 40	9 30		Saxton	10 30	4 45	
Leaves.	Leaves.			Arrives	Arrives	
7 50	9 40			10 20	4 35	
8 10	10 00		Riddlesburg	10 00	4 15	
8 18	10 08		Hopewell	9 52	4 07	
8 30	10 20		Piper's Run	9 40	3 55	
8 45	10 35		Hamilton	9 25	3 40	
8 57	10 47		Bloody Run	9 13	3 28	
Arrives	Arrives				Leaves.	
9 00	10 50		Mount Dallas	9 10	3 25	

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves		Arrives	
10 40	Saxton	9 20	4 30
10 55	Coalmont	9 05	4 15
11 00	Crawford	8 55	4 05
Arrives		Leaves.	
11 00	Dudley	8 50	4 00
	Broad Top City.		

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia with a large assortment of

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
and
Gilt, Rosewood, and Ebony Frames and Cases for Photograph Pictures.

Also, a lot of fine Gilt and Rosewood
MOULDINGS FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Also, a variety of PHOTOGRAPH VIEWS of RICHMOND and other places of interest.

He has been appointed Agent for the sale of those valuable Like nesses o our late Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, entitled,

"I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE;"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AS A FATHER,"
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT HOME."

This beautiful picture, 24x29 inches in size, represents Mr. Lincoln at his home in Springfield, Ill.; his two boys are with him; Willie sitting on the fence, and Thaddeus, better known as "Tad," standing beside him. Also, connected with this work of art, and most beautifully executed is Mr. Lincoln's FAREWELL ADDRESS, delivered Feb. 12th, 1861, to his old friends and neighbors, and which has proved so prophetic. Every friend and admirer of our lamented President should have a copy.

Instructions in the art and complete apparatus of any size, furnished upon reasonable terms.

Photograph Rooms opposite Washington Hotel.
T. R. GETTYS:
June 16th, 1865.:3t

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of

WOOLEN MANUFACTURING

at their old establishment, and are prepared to do

Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,

&c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.

which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:

ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia of much experience and most excellent taste.

Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing elsewhere. Bedford, June 6, 1865.:6t

COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

The County Normal School will begin August 7, 1865. Arrangements have been made to offer students the best possible advantages. Boarding will not exceed $2.50 per week, and can probably be got for less. Those who teach in the county during the coming winter will be charged a small tuition fee to repay expenses. Others will be charged $6.00. The same will be charged whether students are present the whole time or not.
July 7.-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Mary Berkhimer late of St. Clairsville, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.
July 7.-6t JACOB WALTER, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Swartz, late of East Providence tp., deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Broad Top township, on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. DAVID YOUNG,
June 30.:6t.* Executor.

STRAY COW AND CALF.—Came to the premises of the subscriber living in East Providence township, in October, 1864, a RED COW, with a CALF. The cow has a white face and the left horn off. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. MARIAH METZ.
June 30.3t

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY is prepared to take Stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, Stock will come down the same day in season to take the 1st Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the evening.
June 23.:tf O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ANDREW SHAWLIS, late of St. Clair township, deceased,

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in said township, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.
June 22.* JAMES M. SMITH, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JOHN ESHLEMAN, late of East Providence township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in East Providence township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON NYCUM.
June 23.:* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of F. B. STATLER, late of Napier township, in said county, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

J. G. STATLER,
residing near Schellsburg,
S. P. CUMMINS,
residing in Westmoreland county,
June 23. *Executors of F. B. Statler, dec'd.*

ESTATE OF JOHN N. LANE, deceased.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of S. L. Russell, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John N. Lane, late of the City of Lancaster in the State of Pennsylvania, dec'd, to wit: 1st, Alice T. Taylor and James S. Lane, of Pine Grove, Clark county, Kentucky, William N. Lane, of Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky; Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, (a minor whose Guardian is James S. Lane) of Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, and Polly Ritchie, of Maysville, De Kalb county, Missouri, the said Alice T. Taylor, James S. Lane and William N. Lane, being children of Wm. N. Lane, deceased, who was a brother of the said John N. Lane, deceased, and Madison T. Ritchie, Alexander H. Ritchie and Rebecca C. Ritchie, being children of Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, who was a daughter of said William N. Lane, deceased, and the said Polly Ritchie, being the widow of William L. Ritchie, a son of said Clarissa N. Ritchie, deceased, which said William L. Ritchie, died intestate since the decease of the said John N. Lane, leaving issue William T. Ritchie and Sterling P. Ritchie both of whom are since deceased, intestate, unmarried and without issue. 2d. George W. Webb and Edwin B. Webb and Susan Webb, of Carmi, White county, Illinois, George W. Webb, a minor, whose guardian is Henry E. Leman, of the City of Lancaster, Penn'a., Bainbridge R. Webb, of Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee of Will

Farm, Garden & Household.

SUMMER DRINKS.

Many wish something other than water during the hot days of summer, and there are many drinks in use which serve to allay thirst more readily than the same amount of pure water. All of these popular beverages contain vegetable acids in a dilute state, and these, when taken in moderation, are both cooling and tonic. The very general use of lemonade, which may be taken as a type of these drinks, is due to something more than its agreeable taste, and is popular testimony to the refrigerant property of citric acid.—The citric acid of the lemon, qualified by sugar, and flavored with the oil from the rind, more or less of which becomes mixed with the juice in the process of squeezing, forms lemonade. This may be imitated and the component parts put up in a dry form, as in Morris' Concentrated Lemonade, which we have before noticed as a most convenient substitute for fresh lemons. Those who live where lemons are not obtainable, or where they are too expensive, make use of substitutes. A kind of "switchel" is made in some localities, which serves as a very good summer drink, and is much used in the hay field. It is made of vinegar molasses and water, and flavored with ginger—a homely substitute for lemonade, but very good and much better than many things that are drank. Some of the acid fruit may be made to furnish cooling and pleasant beverage, and we allude to the matter now to suggest providing a stock for another summer.—Currants, dried as described in another article, will be found very convenient, as their acid is very refreshing, and a large supply may be put up with very little expenditure for sugar. Where the Barberry is common a most excellent material for summer beverages may be stored up. The fruit simply preserved in sugar, makes a sort of conserve, which, infused in boiling water gives a palatable drink; but the best way is to make a syrup by boiling the fruit in water and convert the strained liquid into syrup by adding a pound and a half of sugar to the pint. If bottled and set in a cool place it will keep a long time. Added to water in palatable quantity, it is not only pleasant in health but very useful as a drink in fevers. Raspberry Vinegar or Raspberry Shrub is one of the pleasant and nice articles that can be made in the family. Raspberries are placed in a jar and covered with strong vinegar, and set in a cool place for 24 hours. The next day as many more berries are added as the vinegar will cover, and so for a third day. After the last berries have been in for a day, set the jar in a little of water, and bring it to a scald, and then strain out the juice through a flannel. Add one pound of white sugar to each 1½ pint of juice, and heat in a tin or porcelain vessel to the boiling point, skim, and bottle. Do not boil any longer than necessary to remove the scum. Thus prepared it will keep for years.—*American Agriculturist.*

SHARP MOWING-MACHINE KNIVES.

The cutting edge of all kinds of knives is composed of numerous small saw-tooth like scratches made by the file, grindstone or whetstone. The same exists on the edge of a razor, but there they are exceedingly fine. The cutting edge of a grain sickle consists of very fine teeth made as a file is cut, with a sharp cold chisel, cutting creases sloping obliquely backward on the under side of the blade, extending quite to the edge. When the serratures thus formed become battered or bent over, the tool is dull; but so long as they are kept sharp-pointed and erect, which is done by grinding on the smooth side, the edge is sharp.

For cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks, when knives are worked with a drawing stroke, they are usually most effective if their cutting edges are made of coarse serratures, as when ground on a rather coarse stone. On the contrary, when knives operate with a direct stroke, the finer the edges are ground, the easier they will cut. This is particularly true of knives of mowing machines. If ground to an edge on a stone of fine grit, and then whetted with a fine whetstone, even the momentum of the cam which works the knives will be almost sufficient to cut an even swath through heavy grass. Where the ground is smooth and hard, and the grass not very thick at the bottom, and the knives of a mower are sharpened with a fine-gritted whetstone, no difference can be perceived in the exertion of the team, whether a mower cuts a full swath, half of one, or none at all. Dull knives, however, or those having a coarse edge, will require sometimes twice as much power to mow heavy grass, as if they had been put in order with a fine whetstone. Knives of mowing machines are often filed to an edge. If they were operated with a drawing stroke, they would cut grain better than if sharpened with a fine stone. But, as the cut is a direct or crushing one, they should always be rubbed after filing, with a fine stone. Great efficiency in such knives depends almost entirely on the perfection of the cutting edge.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John Smith, Esq., late of the Borough of Schellsburg, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscribers, residing in said Borough, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

J. PIPER SMITH,
SIMON L. HAMAKER,
june16 Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of JOHN CESSNA, Esq., Administrator of the estate of SOLOMON HARCLEROAD, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on MONDAY, July 3, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.

june16 M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

NOTICE TO DRAFTED MEN.

An effort is being made to have the Government refund the $300 commutation paid by persons drafted twice within the year ending the 1st of July, 1865, and who subsequently put in a substitute or paid commutation as conscientious men. Persons forwarding their papers to the undersigned will have them properly presented to the Department for its consideration, and in case the Department determine to refund, the money will be promptly paid over.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Attorneys at Law.
Bedford, Pa., June 16, 1865.

BLANK MORTGAGES, BONDS, PROMISARY AND JUDGMENT NOTES constantly on hand and for sale at the "Inquirer" Office.
Nov 12, 1865.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing

TWO HUNDRED ACRES,

and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a

Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,

With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,

ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,

in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared. Also,

A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,

Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,

Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of

DRY AND FANCY GOODS,

consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming

THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS

in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.

Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer

Special Inducements to Buyers.

Our Notion Department will at all times be well supplied.

A splendid assortment of

MILLINERY GOODS,

HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.

We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

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AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June23.3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a

FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR

Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children; to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call

He is prepared to

MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER

in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is not able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to

"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

constantly on hand. Also,

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12..3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!

Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.

May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'

You will find elegant

SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,

ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.

10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
6 " 4-4 Canton Matting.

All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALT.

A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.

RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING

In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Searfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.

TOBACCO,

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.

DRUGS,

Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.

WE KEEP

On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No

GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.

WE BUY

All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest prtce in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64-tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID
LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS
AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c.

Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.

BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceasd had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

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S. & W. SHUCK.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies. Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

GENTLEMEN Will find at
CRAMERS'
A choice stock of
CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Call and be convinced they are cheap.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation: Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness of the Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lurid Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or *Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar attending sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features; Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.*

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*

"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*

"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BERRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*

Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*

"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill

Is not a Homœopathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by

J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufacturer.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES.

BUCKEYE
MOWER AND REAPER.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine shop in BEDFORD,

THE COMBINED

Buckeye Mower and Reaper with Dropper at		$235
Combined do	with Reel	225
Do. do.	without Reel	210
No. 1 Mower		185
No. 2 or Junior Mower		160

Now is the time for Farmers to buy. There will be no further reduction in price this season.
June 2:2m PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.

We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,

With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.

G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from fishing, hunting, driving cattle, or otherwise tresspassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are thus found violating, without respect to person.

D. C. McCORMICK,
G. T. McCORMICK,
and others, Heirs of the late Dr. Shoenberger.
apl7:tf.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn | stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha Oity, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Coric or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster,

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.

By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.

For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.

London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled* and the price of paper nearly *trebled,* they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews	$4.00 "
For any two of the Reviews	7.00 "
For any three of the Reviews	10.00 "
For all four of the Reviews	12.00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00 "
For Blackwood and any one Review	7.00 "
For Blackwood and two of the Reviews	10.00 "
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00 "

These works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both, we shall continue to give faithful copies of all the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in the country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright in Gold—$1 costing us at this time nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our great Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country of every creed and party.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.
Jan. 27, 1865.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—

In Hopewell Township, Bedford county, near Wishart's Mill, on Yellow Creek, about four miles from Hopewell Station on the H. & B. T. R. R., and within six miles of the Broad Top Coal Mines, which affords one of the best markets in the country for all marketing a farmer can produce. It contains **Two Hundred Acres** good limestone land, about One Huedred and Fifty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—convenient to schools and churches. It is now occupied by Henry Clapper, who will give parties calling to see it any information desired in regard to the land. For further information, address

R. B. WIGTON,
President Glamorgan Iron Co.,
Nov. 18, 1864. Huntingdon, Pa.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
Bedford County Mutual Oil Company.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock.....$150,000.
Par Value of Shares.....$1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one-half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney and Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. New derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Island Oil Company." All fiat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells.

The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territories of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and to raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-flour, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company,* as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

The following named persons have been elected officers of the company.

President—J. B. FARQUHAR.
Secretary and Treasurer—JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Masters,	B. F. Meyers,
H. T. Smith,	J. M. Shoemaker,
J. H. Schell,	F. D. Beegle.

Persons desiring to secure Stock in this Company will please call immediately on any one of the above officers. ap28

GEO. DEMERIT & CO.,
JEWELERS,
303 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(CORNER DUANE STREET.)

100,000 WATCHES,
CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &C.
WORTH $500,000.

To be Sold at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to Value.

AND NOT TO BE PAID UNTIL YOU KNOW WHAT YOU WILL RECEIVE.

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

100	Gold Hunting Cases Watches	each	$100.00
100	Gold Watches		60.00
200	Ladies' Watches		35.00
500	Silver Watches	$15.00 to	$25.00
600	Gold Neck and Vest Chains	12.00 to	15.00
1000	Chatelain and Guard Chains	5.00 to	15.00
3000	Vest and Neck Chains	4.00 to	12.00
4000	Solitaire Jet & Gold Brooches	4.00 to	8.00
4000	Coral, Lava, Garnet, Brooches	3.00 to	8.00
7000	Gold, Jet, Opal, &c. Ear Drops	3.00 to	8.00
5000	Gents' Breast and Scarf Pins	3.00 to	8.00
6000	Oval Band Bracelets	3.00 to	8.00
2000	Chased Bracelets	5.00 to	10.00
3500	California Diamond Pins, Rings	2.50 to	8.00
2000	Gold Watch Keys	2.50 to	6.00
5000	Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs	2.00 to	8.00
3000	Gold Thimbles	4.00 to	6.00
5000	Miniature Lockets	2.00 to	7.00
3000	Miniature Lockets, Magic	4.00 to	9.00
2500	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.	2.00 to	6.00
3000	Fob and Ribbon Slides	2.00 to	5.00
5000	Chased Gold Rings	2.00 to	5.00
4000	Stone Set Rings	2.00 to	6.00
6500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry; jet, gold,	5.00 to	15.00
6000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	3.00 to	10.00
8000	Gold Pens, silver case & pencil	4.00 to	8.00
4000	Gold Pens, ebony holder & case